

URBAN DISTRICT
OF BOLSOVER

DERBYSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971

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BOLSOVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1971)

Chairman	-	Councillor S. T. Fisher
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor A. R. Drury
Councillor J. W. Bluff		Councillor R. Raben,
Councillor S. J. Clarke, J.P.		Councillor W. B. Revill
Councillor F. Cross		Councillor J. Spray
Councillor E. R. Davies		Councillor W. A. Taylor.
Councillor Mrs V. Dowd		

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. M. JOAN CASH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.
(Telephone : Mansfield 27561).
(until February, 1972)

Dr. P. WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E.,
L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.,
"The Firs", High Street,
Alfreton, Derby. DE5 7FJ.
Tel. Alfreton 2614.
(From August, 1972)

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

JOHN F. H. WALTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Council Offices, Sherwood Lodge, Bolsover
(Tel.: Bolsover 3255/6)

Technical Assistant : T. A. BORE.

Clerk to Medical Officer of Health : Mrs C. L. Todd.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Bolsover Urban District Council

Mr Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

This report refers to a year of office of your former Medical Officer.

It has been compiled according to the requirements of the Department of Health.

Major changes are in progress with your environmental improvements. These are referred to by your Public Health Inspector. There is considerable admiration for your developments for older people.

There is disappointment that more smoke control areas have not been proposed. The Public Health Inspector refers to the need for more progress.

Modernisation of appliances and use of other fuels proceed to produce an improved situation. Modern appliances burn fuel more economically and there is reduced pollution. However, one feels that the grants available for conversions are being lost to the area.

The birth rate shows an increase over the last two years but there is no great change.

The major causes of death continue to be those diseases affecting the heart and circulatory system.

Modern treatment methods and further research should bring about reductions. Control of cigarette smoking would itself produce changes.

Your former Medical Officer would wish to give thanks to all those who were of assistance to her.

Thanks too to the members of the Council for their interest in health matters and to your staff for their kind and helpful support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	4,526
Population (Census 1971)	...	...	...	...	...	10,817
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1971	...	...	...	...	...	10,940
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	3,839
Rateable value (end of 1971)	...	...	...	...	...	£424,252
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1971 (New Penny)	...	...	...	...	...	£4,083

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	168	102	66
Rate per 1,000 population corrected —	14.6		
Illegitimate Live Births	12	11	1
Per cent of total live births —	7		
Stillbirths	2	2	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths —	12		
Total live and stillbirths	170	104	66
Infant Deaths			
(deaths under one year)	3	3	-
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			18
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			—
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			12
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			12
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			24
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			Nil

Comments

The birth rate is higher than the rate for last year and there was an increase in the number of illegitimate births. There were no deaths of illegitimate babies. I am pleased to report that the infant mortality rate is lower than last year and at 18 is the same as the rate for England and Wales. There was a total of three infant deaths under the age of one. I am glad to report that there were no maternal deaths.

Below is a table comparing the vital statistics for the past four years :—

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Births	173	154	153	168
Deaths	122	148	142	125
Stillbirths	3	1	3	2
Infant Deaths	3	3	4	3
Infant Mortality Rate	17	19	26	18
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	11.5	13	26	12
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Our figures for 1971 and the National ones are as follows

	Bolsover	England and Wales
Infant Mortality Rate	18	18
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	12	12
Perinatal Mortality Rate	24	22
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	12	10
Live Births	14.6	16
Stillbirths	12	12
Deaths	14.3	11.6

DEATHS

Total	Male	Female
125	76	49

The crude (uncorrected) death rate was 11.4 as compared with a National figure of 11.6. The area comparability factor being 1.25, the corrected death rate was 14.3

This year there was a fall in the number of female deaths and a slight increase in the number of male deaths. The total number of deaths is down on 1970.

34 people died from coronary heart disease; 23 of these being male. All except 12 were over the age of 65.

There were 26 deaths from all forms of cancer during the year; 17 of these being males. 4 people (all males) died from lung cancer compared with 3 deaths last year.

There were 22 deaths from cardio vascular conditions, all except 4 being over the age of 65.

There were 2 deaths from bronchitis and emphysema and 11 from pneumonia. Nearly all of these were in elderly people. In 1970 there were 12 deaths from pneumonia.

9 deaths occurred due to accidents; 2 of these being motor vehicle accidents. 4 of these deaths were in people over the age of 75. There were no accidental deaths in children. Only 4 deaths were recorded from accidents in 1970.

There was one death from suicide — this was a young woman.

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male	Female	Total
Coronary Disease	23	11	34
Cancer (all forms)	17	9	26
Circulatory Disease	11	11	22
Respiratory Conditions	7	7	14
Heart Disease	4	2	6
All Accidents	6	3	9
Suicide	1	1	1
Abdominal conditions	2	3	5
Endocrine diseases	2	1	3
Miscellaneous	4	1	5
TOTAL	76	49	125

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There were no serious epidemics during the year.

The following information about persons vaccinated and immunised during 1971 has been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

	Primary	Booster
Rubella	47	1
Triple	126	21
Diphtheria / Pertussis	1	1
Diphtheria / Tetanus	8	120
Diphtheria	1	-
Pertussis	1	-
Tetanus	31	23
Poliomyelitis	101	160
Measles	104	1
Smallpox	59	13

Cases of infectious disease notified during the year 1971

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified.								
	At Ages— years								
	Total	Under 1	1— 2	2— 3	3— 4	4— 5	5— 10	10— 15	15— 25
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	7	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para-Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoning (Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. (Non-Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellow Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	—	2	1	2	2	4	—	1
									—

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and School Clinics are provided by the Derbyshire County Council at the County Clinic, Welbeck Road, Bolsover. The following services are provided at this clinic under the auspices of the County Council.

1. Ante-natal
2. Cervical cytology (smear tests)
3. Infant Welfare
4. Sale of Welfare Foods
5. Family Planning
6. Dental Treatment (for expectant and nursing mothers and school children)
7. Vaccination and Immunisation
8. Chiropody
9. School and handicapped children's clinics by appointment.

Ambulance Service

This is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

Analytical are provided by the County Council.

Bacteriological are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at both Sheffield and Derby.

Chest Clinics

There is a Chest Clinic provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Chesterfield. This is the most accessible to Bolsover Urban District residents. There are also similar clinics in Worksop and Mansfield. Mass Miniature Radiography is available in Sheffield.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment and advice in strict confidence can be obtained at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Hospital and Mansfield General Hospital.

It is most important for anyone who may have contracted one or more of these diseases, which are becoming all too common, to seek advice.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in Bolsover Urban District.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The water supply to the Urban District of Bolsover is provided by the North Derbyshire Water Board. The Engineer and Manager to the Board has very kindly sent me the following report. I would like to thank him for this and also for his co-operation throughout the year.

The area is supplied predominantly from the Board's Works at Bolsover Moor and Hillstown where the treatment comprises base exchange softening and chlorination. This is also supplemented by a bulk supply from the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board. The resultant quality of supplied waters is bacteriologically satisfactory. Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's laboratories. All raw, treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The number of examinations involved in 1970 being :—

Bacteriological	198
Chemical	198

The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes.

Before being brought into service all new mains were washed out and disinfected and samples taken to confirm the efficiency of the operation. No other action was necessary in respect of post-treatment contamination.

Chemical results vary with location due to the fact that a small number of consumers are supplied with adequately disinfected water before softening and that subsequently two softened supply systems are involved and approximate ranges of characteristics are as follows :—

pH		7.4 - 8.2	
Alkalinity	(CaCO ₃)	90 - 260	mg/l
Total Hardness	(CaCO ₃)	150 - 350	mg/l
Chloride	(Cl)	40 - 150	mg/l
Fluoride	(F)		0.1 mg/l

The treated waters in the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency and analyses on the supply water at source, in distribution and after overnight standing in lead service pipes, have yielded figures within the recently revised acceptable lead concentration.

The number of houses connected during the year was 55 and 472 metres of main were laid for housing developments.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I have to thank the Engineer and Surveyor for the following notes.

As predicted in the 1970 report the contract for rebuilding the Council's main sewage disposal works, i.e. Bolsover and Shuttlewood, together with the replacement of the Stanfree Sewage Disposal Works by a pumping station, is now well under way.

At both Bolsover & Shuttlewood reinforced concrete treatment tanks are either constructed or under construction. At Shuttlewood a new filter has been built and a new 18" diameter cast iron rising main has been laid from Moor Lane Pumping Station to the gravity sewer in the town to cut out flooding in Moor Lane and provide capacity for housing development Area "B".

This contract is of two years duration but the contractor hopes to finish in seventeen months.

We have minor problems on a small plant at Whaley Moor which is affected by subsidence and will continue to be so affected for a further two years.

FACTORIES ACTS

There are 27 factories registered in the Bolsover Urban District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as it is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1. **Inspections** for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of Inspec- tions	Number of Written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	21	51	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' Premises.)	5	14	1
Total	27	67	2

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which defects were found.			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences				
Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
for the year 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the
Bolsover Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the
year 1971.

During the year 56 houses were built, but on this occasion only 12 were provided by private developers and the remaining 44 were built by the Council — being 6 bungalows and 38 two-storey flats designed for older persons and smaller families. The Hides Green development at Hill Top providing six bungalows and 32 two-storey flats has produced a most attractive group of houses eminently suitable for older persons, close to the central shopping area and bus service. It is to be expected that next year's report will show a sharp increase in private development as many more houses were under construction at the end of the year and at the same time the Council were preparing plans for further two-storey flats at Town End Farm site.

A very large proportion of the department's work has been devoted to furthering progress in the Council's General Improvement Area covering 87 houses in Benthinck Road, Shuttlewood. The Council purchased 41 of the houses and by the end of the year had obtained

quotations for repairing and modernising those houses and for providing new roofs, eaves gutters and fall pipes to all the 87 houses in the street. During 1971, 24 applications for discretionary improvement grants were approved in respect of privately owned houses in Bentinck Road — 18 from owner occupiers and six from landlords of houses let on weekly rental — and in 12 cases the works had been completed by the end of the year. The report pays tribute to the co-operation which has been forthcoming from the owners and residents of Bentinck Road and I look forward to reporting further progress next year. There was a reduction in the number of houses improved with grant aid but the more comprehensive provisions introduced in the Housing Act, 1969, are now producing houses repaired and modernised to a far higher standard than was achieved in former years.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that the public cleansing service again operated throughout the year in an efficient manner, maintaining regular weekly collections, producing record sales of waste paper and that labour problems were completely absent.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. H. WALTON,

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Table showing inspections, etc., undertaken during the year 1971 :—

Inspections of houses for nuisances and defects ...	191
Revisits to houses	219
Visits in connection with improvement of houses	472
Visits re water supply	12
Visits to infectious disease cases	18
Milk distributors and dairies	29
Slaughterhouses — Meat Inspection ...	50
Butchers Shops	37
Bakehouses	5
Fried Fish Shops	14
Other Food Preparing Premises	71
Food Shops	117
Market Stalls	106
Ice Cream Premises	29
Inns and other Public Buildings	7
Factories and Workplaces	67
Knacker's Yard	16
Schools	5
Controlled Refuse Tips	42
Colliery Spoil Banks	5
Clean Air Act—Smoke Observations ...	6
Clean Air Act—Smoke Control Area ...	22
re Atmospheric Pollution	9
Moveable Dwellings	13
re Keeping of Animals	9
Shops Act	4
Petroleum Licensing	36
Drainage Works	162
to Public Baths	8
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises ...	42
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc. ...	189

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS

The following table shows the defects remedied as a result of action under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

Defects in connection with :—

House roofs	...	...	...	...	32
Chimney stacks		...	...	...	7
Eaves, gutters and rain water pipes				...	24
Pointing and brickwork of walls				...	34
Yard paving	...	...	...	...	9
Waste pipes		...	...	...	14
Internal wall and ceiling plaster			...	...	108
Window and sash cords		...	...	...	14
Doors	...	...	...	...	3
Floors	...	...	...	...	15
Staircases		...	...	...	2
Cooking ranges and fireplaces			...	...	20
Sinks	...	...	...	...	12
Rising or penetrating dampness			...	...	76
Outbuildings	...	...	...	...	12
Drains and inspection chambers			...	...	52
Water closet pedestals		...	...	...	19
Closet flushing cisterns	...		...	...	14
Walls and fences	...	...	...	...	4
Dilapidated dustbins		...	...	...	132

In connection with the foregoing defects 129 informal notices and no statutory notices were served.

HOUSING

Of prime importance in protecting and promoting the health and well-being of the community is a sufficiency of good houses where people can live contented and healthy lives. This problem will never be entirely overcome as succeeding generations will demand better houses and we tend to expect our houses to last a long time. New houses and bungalows will be required for letting and nowadays this is left almost entirely to local authorities; an increasing number of families aspire to home ownership and these should be encouraged and offered a reasonable choice; however quickly new houses are built some of the older houses must continue to be occupied and these should be kept in good repair and provided with modern amenities. Those houses which are obsolete and are not acceptable by present day standards should be cleared and replaced.

Housing Development

During 1971, 56 houses were built in the Urban District, almost double the number erected in the previous year. 12 of these houses were built by private developers for owner occupation and the remaining 44 were erected by the Council. Six flats were built in Pattison Street, Shuttlewood, adjacent to a previous similar development. Six bungalows and 32 two-storey flats were built at Hides Green, Hill Top. This increase in the number of dwellings for smaller families and older persons is particularly welcome and the development at Hides Green is probably the best ever undertaken by this Council. The homes provided are very close to the central shopping area of the town, have a group heating scheme fired by coal and have a warden service for care of the elderly.

At the beginning of the year there were 11 houses under construction and by the end of the year this number had risen to 52, one disabled persons bungalow being er-

ected by the Council and 51 houses being built by private developers. The number of houses in the Urban District had risen to 3,839 by the end of the year, and of that total 1,477 had been built since the war — 879 by the Council, 256 by the Coal Industry Housing Association and 343 by private developers. All the houses erected by the C.I.H.A. and over three quarters of the houses built by the Council had been completed by 1956 and the effect of this good progress made in the early post-war period has been to provide a fair sized pool of houses at reasonably low rents.

Removal of Unfit Houses

Following the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1969, and the issue of Circular 62/69 by the then Minister of Housing and Local Government a further survey was made of the poorer houses in the Urban District. Early in 1970 the Minister was informed that 66 unfit houses remained to be cleared, including 7 houses which were in a Clearance Order awaiting confirmation. The progress made in further reducing this total during 1971 is set out below :—

Clearance Areas

Shuttlewood Road Clearance Order

This clearance order was confirmed without modification early in 1970 and by the end of that year all the families had been found alternative accommodation. Quotations were obtained for the demolition of all the buildings in the clearance area, the clearance was completed by March, 1971 and the costs were subsequently recovered from the owners concerned.

Craggs Road No. 1 Clearance Area

A clearance order covering the three houses 7, 9 and 11 Craggs Road, Bolsover, was made by the Council on the 25th May, 1971, and was confirmed without modification on the 16th September, 1971. None of the families had been rehoused by the end of the year.

Hill Top (No. 5) Clearance Area

A compulsory purchase order covering the three houses 38, 40 and 43 Hill Top, was made by the Council on the 25th May, 1971, and was confirmed without modification in December, 1971, after the withdrawal of objections two days before the date fixed for the holding of a Local Public Inquiry. None of these families had been rehoused by the end of the year.

Longlands (No. 1) Clearance Area

Longlands (No. 2) Clearance Area

Official representations covering the nine houses 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 62, 64 and 66 Longlands, Bolsover were submitted to the Council in December, 1971. A compulsory purchase order covering these nine houses and three other houses in Longlands was made in 1972.

Individual Unfit Houses

Four old houses 1, 3, 5 and 7 Church Street, Bolsover, in the central area of the town and previously purchased by the Council, were certified to be unfit for human habitation and the four families, comprising ten persons, were subsequently rehoused. The demolition of these houses commenced in December, 1971, but had not been completed at the end of the year.

Families were rehoused from the houses, 2 Blind Lane, Bolsover and 2 and 8 Vivian Street, Shuttlewood, which were the subject of operative demolition orders made in previous years. Seven houses in respect of

which action had been taken in the previous year were demolished in 1971, these being :—

2, 4, 6 and 8 Vivian Street, Shuttlewood
13 Hill Top, Bolsover
55 Limekiln Fields, Bolsover
"The Bungalow", Featherbed Lane, Bolsover

A house at 32 Hill Top, Bolsover, which was the subject of a closing order made in September, 1965, was thoroughly repaired and modernised and the closing order was cancelled early in 1971.

At the end of 1971 there remained 28 houses in the Council's clearance programme in respect of which no action had been commenced.

During the year a total of 19 persons, comprised in seven families, were displaced by slum clearance action and the total number of houses which had been demolished or closed since 1955 had risen to 277.

Improvement of Houses

There was a reduction in the number of privately owned houses which were improved during the year. 14 houses, all owner occupied, were repaired and modernised under the discretionary improvement grant scheme and 19 houses, 16 owner occupied and three rented, were improved under the standard grant scheme.

The total amount paid in grants was £9,933 under the discretionary scheme, an average of £710 per house and £2,994 for standard grants, an average of £157 per house. The amenities provided by means of standard grants were 19 inside water closets, 11 complete hot water systems, 12 wash-hand basins, 11 baths and 6 sinks. The following table shows the number of privately owned houses in the Urban District which have been improved under the grant schemes.

		Owner-Occupied Houses	Tenanted Houses	Total Houses Improved
1954		3	-	3
1955		25	40	65
1956		23	6	29
1957		15	4	19
1958		19	6	25
1959		32	-	32
1960	(Standard Grants)	15	-	
	(Discretionary Grants)	3	6	24
1961	(Standard Grants)	15	1	
	(Discretionary Grants)	6	1	23
1962	(Standard Grants)	27	22	
	(Discretionary Grants)	4	8	61
1963	(Standard Grants)	40	20	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1	-	61
1964	(Standard Grants)	22	9	
	(Discretionary Grants)	2	1	34
1965	(Standard Grants)	19	26	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1	13	59
1966	(Standard Grants)	11	14	
	(Discretionary Grants)	1	-	26
1967	(Standard Grants)	28	29	57
1968	(Standard Grants)	18	20	38
1969	(Standard Grants)	21	22	
	(Discretionary Grants)	-	32	75
1970	(Standard Grants)	23	11	
	(Discretionary Grants)	-	84	118
1971	(Standard Grants)	16	3	
	(Discretionary Grants)	14	-	33
		404	378	782

At the end of the year there were 119 cases where applications for grant had already been approved, but where the works had not been completed.

Reports for recent years have referred to the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the repair and improvement of the Coal Board's 194 "Model Village" houses at New Bolsover. Because of the heavy capital costs involved and financial restrictions which were in operation at that time, the Board had to undertake this work in two stages. In 1968 the Council approved an application for an improvement grant in respect of 110 of the houses and this work was completed in 1970. An application for an improvement grant in respect of the remaining 84 houses in the second stage of the programme was approved by the Council in 1970, but it was unfortunate that the Housing Act of 1969 with its new provisions for fair rents had come into operation in the meantime. A number of the tenants appealed against the fair rents which had been determined by the Area Rent Officer and the Rent Assessment Panel subsequently recommended a reduction in the rents which had been fixed. The National Coal Board felt that the reduced rents rendered the scheme uneconomic and no progress was made on repairing and improving the remaining houses in 1971. Towards the end of the year the Coal Board offered all the houses at New Bolsover for sale to the Council and decided to undertake some essential repair work at the 84 houses. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory solution can soon be found to this rather difficult problem.

The Housing Act, 1969, introduced increased grants for houses being improved, assistance with the cost of essential repairs where houses were being thoroughly repaired and modernised, a new method of calculating the rents of houses which were being repaired and improved to the required standard and a complete new system of improving whole areas rather than individual houses, with extra grants available for works to achieve a better environment. These far reaching provisions place much

greater emphasis on planned and systematic house and area improvement, at the expense of new development, with the object of creating better living conditions for families in their existing homes and environment.

Last year's report referred to the declaration by the Council, in October, 1970, of its first General Improvement Area covering 87 houses in Bentinck Road, Shuttlewood. Originally these houses were owned by members of one family, but in the post-war years an increasing number of houses had been sold for owner occupation and this total had reached 35. Consultations took place with the residents and owners of the houses in Bentinck Road and a street committee representing both owner occupiers and tenants was formed to liaise with the Council's Sub-Committee on the works proposed to be carried out to improve the houses and the environment. It was intended to take maximum advantage of the grants available under the 1969 Act, to thoroughly repair and modernise the houses and to improve the street, the front and rear gardens and the allotment gardens which virtually surround the street, by landscaping, tree planting, the provision of rear access roads, the creation of individual house gardens, the removal of derelict sheds and garages, the provision of purpose built garages and the creation of recreational, amenity and children's play areas. To enable this ambitious programme to be undertaken, the Council purchased 41 of the rented houses and there remained 11 houses which were privately owned and let on weekly tenancies.

The first application for an improvement grant was approved in February, 1971, and by the end of the year a total of 24 applications had been approved, 18 in respect of owner occupied houses and six in respect of privately owned houses let on weekly tenancies. In 12 cases the works had been completed by the end of 1971. During the year the Council prepared plans for the repair and modernisation of the 41 houses they had purchased and quotations for this work were received in December, 1971. The work on the Council owned houses was therefore not commenced until early in 1972.

I should like to place on record the wonderful co-operation received from the tenants and owners of houses in Bentinck Road. The consultations and discussions which took place with the residents committee were most helpful in formulating plans for the repair and modernisation of the houses and the improvement of the environment. The owner occupiers and the private owners of the rented houses have been willing to spend quite considerable sums of money on improving the houses. This co-operation has extended into 1972 and I am hopeful that reports for future years will be able to record the successful completion on the Council's plan to repair and modernise every single house in the street.

The progress which has been made on house improvement has been achieved with the aid of 50% grants. This area is virtually surrounded by authorities who are able to make 75% grants and this anomaly has given rise to some criticism from owners of houses.

The Housing Act, 1969, provisions for repair and improvement of houses are more far reaching in their scope and have produced proposals for more comprehensive modernisation schemes. Inevitably, the larger amount of repair and improvement work which is now being carried out causes considerable inconvenience to families living in those houses, especially the elderly and those with young children. Every effort has been made to mitigate the hardship and inconvenience which the works have caused and one hopes that the better living conditions which are being produced will offset the difficulties which are experienced while the works are being carried out.

In recent years the Council have undertaken the repair and improvement of houses they own and the number so far dealt with has reached 129. A scheme to modernise 40 pre-war houses in Moor Lane was commenced in the Spring of 1971 but the works had not been completed by the end of the year.

Homes for the Elderly

The proportion of elderly persons in the community grows year by year and there continues to be a considerable demand for Council bungalows and ground floor flats. The total number of Council owned houses, flats and bungalows suitable for older persons was increased during the year to 214, by the development which took place at Pattison Street and Hides Green. Many people look forward to moving to smaller well equipped homes later in life, and it would be a great help if the number of suitable bungalows and ground floor flats were sufficient to allow tenancies to be offered to couples in their late fifties or early sixties so that they could settle down in their new homes while they were reasonably healthy and active.

During 1971 the Council completed an extremely attractive and welcome development at Hides Green and commenced the planning of a further 40 two-storey flats for older persons at the Paddock Site on Moor Lane. This site is also very close to the central shopping area and should prove equally attractive and welcome.

Mining Subsidence

Last year's report contained a short paragraph relating to subsidence damage which had resulted from the extraction of a particular seam of coal by one of the local collieries. During 1971 the National Coal Board continued to employ several contractors on repair work and in several cases the owners elected to carry out improvement and modernisation at the same time. The effect of this repair and modernisation work is now becoming noticeable and one hopes that the damage and inconvenience resulting from these mining operations will soon be a thing of the past.

Housing Act, 1969—Qualification Certificates

38 applications were received for qualification certificates in respect of houses which were already prov-

ided with standard amenities. In only one case was the house found to be in a sufficiently good state of repair to warrant the immediate issue of a qualification certificate; in the remaining 37 cases the landlords were asked to carry out some repair work before the certificates could be granted. In one of those cases the works were completed during 1971 and a qualification certificate was issued, leaving 36 cases where works of repair still remained to be carried out.

Seven applications for qualification certificates were received in connection with houses which were being improved and repaired to the defined standard and in all cases certificates of provisional approval were issued. There were four cases where the works of repair and improvement were completed during 1971 and where the qualification certificates were issued.

Caravans and Moveable Dwellings

At the beginning of the year there were five separate licensed sites each containing one caravan and during 1971 one of these sites ceased to be occupied.

A temporary licence for the siting of one caravan was granted during the year to the owner of a house in Featherbed Lane, Shuttlewood Road, who submitted plans for the demolition of the house and erection of a new house on the same site.

Rent Act, 1957 — Certificate of Disrepair

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

Vermineous Premises

There was again no evidence of bug infestation, though a number of houses experienced trouble from cockroaches and control measures were carried out. Suitable powder and liquid insecticides are available free of charge to affected properties.

In several cases control measures against cock-roaches were taken at the time particular houses were being repaired and improved under the grant schemes and this treatment proved to be most effective.

Water Supply

Every house in the district is supplied with water from the main supply of the North Derbyshire Water Board.

FOOD & DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The number of premises in the Urban District subject to the provisions of these regulations is set out below :—

Bakehouses	1
Licensed Clubs carrying out catering	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Manufacturers of Sausages, etc.	7
Fish and Chip Shops	4
Predominantly Grocers Shops	41
Predominantly Greengrocers Shops	4
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery	8
Shops selling mainly Flour Confectionery	3
Dispensing Chemists	2
Butchers Shops	8

At the end of the year the premises which were fitted to comply with the requirements of Regulations 16 and 19 were as follows :—

	Regulation 16	Regulation 19
Bakehouses	1	1
Licensed Clubs carrying out catering	1	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1
Manufacturers of Sausages	7	7
Fish and Chip Shops	3	3
Grocers Shops	38	41
Greengrocers	3	3
Sugar Confectioners Shops	7	7
Flour Confectioners Shops	2	3
Dispensing Chemists	2	2
Butchers Shops	7	8

During 1971, 156 visits were paid to premises used for the preparation of food and 230 visits were paid to food shops and market stalls, including shops registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the sale of ice cream.

During the year action continued to be taken to secure compliance with the requirements of the food hygiene regulations and to impress upon all food handlers the vital importance of strict attention to cleanliness and hygienic practices in all aspects of the preparation and marketing of food. The majority of shops in this district are combined shop and house premises of rather restricted size, where the hygienic storage and display of a wide variety of foods and other goods give rise to problems. A few shops in the town have been modernised in recent years to provide more hygienic conditions and proper facilities for shoppers, but the majority of the shops in the central area are still in old premises which are converted from other uses many years ago. A plan for the redevelopment of part of the central area of the town to provide a number of new shops is likely to be implemented in the very near future and one hopes that progress on this venture can be reported in the not too distant future.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations

These Regulations came into operation at the beginning of 1967 and the Council provided a sink, wash hand basin and hot and cold water supply in a building immediately adjacent to the site of the local weekly market and also provided sheets for enclosing those stalls where open food is sold.

Subsequently seven market traders were granted certificates of exemption in respect of the requirements of certain of the regulations.

Work was also undertaken to ensure that a variety of vehicles used for retailing open food were provided with water supplies and washing facilities.

Slaughterhouses — Inspection of Meat and other Foods

The Slaughterhouses Act and the regulations made under the Act were designed to ensure the lairing, handling and slaughtering of animals in a humane manner and to secure hygienic conditions for the handling of carcasses and offal and for the efficient inspection of meat. These requirements came into full effect in this Urban District on the 1st October, 1961, and by that date four small private slaughterhouses had been repaired and improved to comply with the Regulations.

On the 1st October, 1963, the Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation and placed a duty on local authorities to ensure that all animals slaughtered for human consumption, are inspected and marked before they are moved from the slaughterhouse, and to allow local authorities to introduce charges for meat inspection. The introduction of the Regulations created no difficulties, as a 100% inspection service had been maintained, since the re-opening of local slaughterhouses in 1954, and the services of Chesterfield Corporation Meat Inspectors had always been available during my absence. The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1971, introduced revised maximum charges for meat inspection and these were adopted by this Council as from the 1st October, 1971.

Three of the local slaughterhouses had closed down in previous years and throughout the whole of 1971 one small slaughterhouse remained in use.

Only a very limited amount of slaughtering was carried out at these premises on one afternoon each week and details are given in the following table. The income from meat inspection charges amounted to £12.23½p, a total of 166lb. of offal was rejected as unfit for food and slaughtering was carried out on a total of 46 days during the year.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ...	90	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	90	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases ex- cept Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	12.6	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tub- erculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and tot- ally condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—

During 1971 there was a remarkable increase in the number of frozen food cabinets which developed mechanical faults. Many of these occurred at weekends and caused considerable spoilage of food before the necessary repairs could be carried out. A total of 754 packets of various frozen foods and 195 packets or cartons of ice cream were rejected and subsequently disposed of at the Council's refuse tip.

Slaughter of Animals Act

At the end of 1971, 3 persons held licences to slaughter, or stun animals in slaughterhouses or knackers yards.

Milk and Dairies Regulations

The sale of non-designated milk is prohibited in this district by virtue of the Milk (Special Designation) Specified Area (No. 3) Order, 1953, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1954.

With one exception all milk produced at dairy farms in this district is collected by dairy companies for subsequent pasteurisation or sterilisation prior to retail sale. One dairy farmer bottles some of the milk produced at his farm and retails it locally as untreated milk, the rest of the milk being sold to a dairy company. From this particular farm a total of four samples of untreated milk were obtained during the year, all satisfied the methylene blue reduction test and the milk ring test for brucella abortus.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Derbyshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and the County Analyst, Mr J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., has kindly supplied details of samples taken, as follows:—

Twenty samples, including one milk, were taken under the above Act in the Area of the Bolsover Urban District Council during the year 1971. The samples were all classed as satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples

There is one small manufacturer of ice cream in this district and during the year four samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, with results as follows :—

Provisional Grade 1	3
Provisional Grade 2	1

A total of six samples from the inlet and outlet ends of the Public Baths were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory.

Two samples of water from the main supply of the the North Derbyshire Water Board were submitted for examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

Two samples of locally bottled orange juice were submitted for examination and reported as satisfactory.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in this district.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises operating in the Urban District.

Knackers Yard

Sixteen visits of inspection were paid to the knackers yard. This is a rather small business in a very remote part of the Urban District; it is conducted in as satisfactory a manner as its nature and location permit.

In recent years these premises have been enlarged and improved to afford much better facilities for storage of meat, offals and waste products and to allow for sterilisation of diseased meat.

Two buildings in Mill Lane, Bolsover, are licensed for the lairage of animals in connection with this business.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

At the present time there are in the Urban District no premises licensed under the provisions of this Act.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1964, and a licence was in operation during the whole of 1971 relating to premises on Oxcroft Estate which had previously been used as a smallholding.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act came into operation during 1964, its main effect being to make provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in non-industrial premises and to require those premises to be registered either with the Factory Inspectorate or with the local authority.

The table below sets out the registrations with this Council as at the 31st December, 1971 :—

TABLE (a) — Registrations and general inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	-	14	4
Retail shops	-	46	15
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	4	2
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-

TABLE (b) — Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises

34 — these included four reported accidents.

TABLE (c) — Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices	663
Retail Shops	146
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2
Catering establishments open to the public	13
Canteens	9
Fuel Storage Depots	2
TOTAL	835
Total Males	517
Total Females	318

Inspections of premises made under the Act during 1971 revealed a satisfactory standard of compliance continues to be maintained, with little or no contraventions being noted.

During the year only one accident was reported, this being of a minor nature.

Inspections under the Act continued to be combined with inspections under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations in appropriate cases.

Petroleum Licensing

36 inspections were made of premises used for the storage of petroleum spirit.

In recent years, detailed inspection of all storage installations has been undertaken to secure compliance with the Home Office Model Codes. Underground storage tanks which had been in use for over twenty years have been subjected to tests before renewal of the annual licences.

In March, 1971, a garage and service Station at Chesterfield Road, Shuttlewood, which had been empty for a considerable period, was brought back into use and the premises were re-licensed. During the year the storage capacity at two other service stations was increased and the new storage tanks were tested.

At the end of 1971, 20 licences were in force, covering a maximum storage capacity of 395 525 gallons.

Rodent Control

The Cleansing Foreman has undertaken approved training and carries out regular rodent control work and the Technical Assistant, employed in this department, has also attended a Ministry course on rodent control measures.

The Council carry out free treatment for rats and mice at domestic premises and provide treatment at business premises on a rechargeable basis. Eight business premises, the knacker's yard and seven agricultural properties were the subject of annual contracts; systematic inspections and treatments have resulted in all these premises being kept under control. Many of the other industrial and agricultural premises in the district have annual contracts with rodent control operators.

The systematic survey of the district for rats and mice was continued throughout the year. Permanent baiting points have been maintained at the refuse tip, sewage disposal works and in certain lengths of public sewer and this method of treatment has been found to be most successful. Test baiting of the public sewers throughout the district was undertaken and revealed very little evidence of infestation.

Rodent Control Report for Year ended December 31st, 1971

	Type of Property			
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Business Premises	Agricultural
Total properties inspected ...	12	395	16	23
Number of treatments carried out				
Rats ...	5	59	1	5
Mice ...	—	15	—	1

The number of treatments carried out shows a slight increase on the previous year, but all the infestations found and treated were of a minor nature. The general public now realise that a free service is offered for rodent control and co-operate in notifying the presence of rats and mice.

Conversion of Pail Closets, etc.

In the early post-war years new sewage schemes serving houses in Whaley, Whaley Common and Chesterfield Road, Shuttlewood, had the effect of drastically reducing the number of pail closets in the Urban District. There remain nine houses and caravans without water closets and all of these are in widely scattered parts of the district, most of them far removed from public sewers.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The measurement of atmospheric pollution in this district was commenced on the 1st February, 1959, and the instruments were sited with the co-operation of Officers of the Warren Spring Laboratory, now of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Deposited Matter

One deposit gauge was sited at Hall Farm, Woodhouse Lane, at a point some 700 yards due east of the carbonising works of the Derbyshire Coalite Co., Ltd. and 700 yards north east of Bolsover Colliery, these being the main sources of industrial pollution in this area and where considerable quantities of coal are carbonised or burned. The second deposit gauge was sited in Moor Lane in a residential area 500 yards east north east of the town centre and approximately 3,000 yards to the south east of the Coalite Works and the Colliery.

The results obtained during the months of 1971 are set out below, together with the daily averages for the previous two years.

Undissolved Deposited Matter

(Milligrammes per square meter per day)

1971	Hall Farm	96 Moor Lane
	Woodhouse Lane	
January	83.2	75.7
February	76.7	49.4
March	119.4	62.4
April	85.7	54.0
May	103.1	72.9
June	118.4	77.8
July	257.6	127.1
August	101.5	73.4
September	61.7	46.6
October	36.6	—
November	82.0	286.0
December	49.1	41.2
1971 daily average	98.3	87.9 mgs. per sq. meter
1970 daily average	92.1	50.3 mgs. per sq. meter
1969 daily average	96.2	62.0 mgs. per sq. meter
1968 daily average	96.1	50.6 mgs. per sq. meter

Records prior to 1968 were expressed in tons per square mile per month and related to both dissolved and undissolved deposited matter; these have not been set out in the report in an attempt to avoid confusion. Since recordings were first commenced 12 years ago there has been a sustained and gradual reduction in deposited matter, especially at Hall Farm site, which is close to the Coalite Works and the Bolsover Colliery, this having been achieved by greater attention to smoke abatement at the Coalite Works and by electrification at the Colliery. However, the records for 1971 show an increase in deposited matter at both recording stations and these result from abnormally high readings during July at Hall Farm and during November at 96 Moor, Lane. Without these exceptional readings the daily average for 1971 would have shown an improvement over the previous years.

Estimation of Sulphur

Apparatus for the measurement of sulphur by the lead peroxide method has been set up in two places in the Urban District; at a site in Cundy Road on the edge of a housing estate some 1,200 yards east of the Bolsover Colliery and 1,330 yards to the east of the Coalite Works; a second site was in the Moor Lane residential area 500 yards east north east of the town centre and 3,000 yards to the south east of the Coalite Works and Colliery. The results for the months in 1971 are set out below, together with the monthly averages for the previous twelve years.

Estimation of Sulphur by the Lead Peroxide Method

(Mg. of SO₃ per day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO₂) (Louvered cover)

1971	2 Cundy Road	96 Moor Lane
January	1.58	2.89
February	1.45	2.22
March	1.32	1.74
April	0.98	1.06
May	0.62	0.83
June	0.64	0.59
July	0.67	0.77
August	0.57	0.66
September	0.59	0.79
October	0.73	1.34
November	1.01	1.91
December	1.23	1.92

1971 monthly average	0.95	1.39
1970 monthly average	1.18	1.51
1969 monthly average	1.10	1.65
1968 monthly average	1.09	1.62
1967 monthly average	1.24	1.80
1963 monthly average	1.21	1.86
1965 monthly average	1.38	1.99
1964 monthly average	1.42	1.85
1963 monthly average	1.40	2.05
1962 monthly average	1.61	1.91
1961 monthly average	1.79	1.75
1960 monthly average	1.55	1.58
1959 monthly average	1.62	1.48

It will be seen that the steady and sustained improvement in sulphur levels was maintained in 1971 and the monthly averages for that year were the best ever recorded. The reduction in levels nearer to the industrial undertakings has been greater than in the residential area of the town.

In addition to the deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments established by the Council, Coalite and Chemical Products Limited co-operate in the national survey of smoke and sulphur dioxide. Their instruments are sited at the Coalite Works which is immediately adjacent to Bolsover Colliery and the results of daily measurement of smoke and sulphur are published by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Smoke Control Area

There is one smoke control area in operation in the Urban District covering an area of 83 acres and which contained 233 occupied houses at the end of 1971. Limited housing development has been taking place in the smoke control area since it was established in 1963 and the number of houses under construction at the end of the year had risen appreciably.

Following assurances given by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation no action was taken to suspend the smoke control area, but supplies of solid smokeless fuels during the past two winters have been rather difficult. There are now indications that production of these fuels is being increased quite appreciably and it is claimed that future supplies will be sufficient to cover total demand.

During 1971 no progress was made on implementing further stages of the Council's smoke control programme, and uncertainty regarding the availability of suitable solid fuels has been one of the reasons.

Mining areas traditionally rely more on solid fuels than on gas, electricity or oil and one hopes that programmes to reduce atmospheric pollution can be prepared and implemented with the assurance that no further set backs will occur. The question of conservation of tackling pollution and improving the environment is

now extremely topical and there is no doubt that a reduction in atmospheric pollution is not only desirable, but very necessary if we are to protect the health of the community. The problems of dirty water and food have largely been overcome, the problems of unsatisfactory housing and working conditions are rapidly being beaten and it now remains to ensure that the air we breathe is as clean and pure as we can possibly achieve.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

During the year under review the Council operated

- (i) An 18 cubic yard Karrier Dual Tip refuse vehicle (purchased in October, 1970) with a team of five workmen on whole time refuse collection duties.
- (ii) A second 18 cubic yard Karrier Dual Tip refuse vehicle (purchased in November, 1969) with a team of four workmen on whole time refuse collection duties.
- (iii) A Fordson Super Major Tractor (purchased in 1964) with bulldozer blade, bucket and fork-lift attachments for levelling and covering of refuse at the tip and for stacking and loading baled waste paper. At the end of 1965 a seven cubic yard covered refuse trailer was purchased for use with this tractor to collect waste paper from shops and other business premises in the district. This equipment can be brought into use on refuse collection work at holiday time, or when vehicle breakdown occurs.

One workman was employed whole time on the sorting and baling of waste paper and a working foreman carries out pest control measures, operates the free drain rodding service, undertakes vehicle maintenance and assists with all other work at times of sickness or holidays.

In addition the Council operate a 1,000 gallon Karrier Yorkshire Gully/cesspool emptier (purchased in 1961) on the emptying of cesspools and pail closets, the daily removal of sludge from the main sewage works, the cleansing of street gullies and the periodic flushing of sewers. Two men are employed on this vehicle which is now under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Reports for recent years have referred to the introduction in March, 1968, of an incentive payment scheme for men employed on refuse collection. This scheme resulted in increased productivity with a reduced labour force, virtually eliminated changeover in staff which had previously been such a serious problem and at the same time effected a reduction in the number of days lost through sickness.

For the whole of the year a regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the Urban District and I should like, once again, to pay tribute to the public cleansing workmen. They have worked hard and conscientiously, providing a service of vital public health importance which most of us are inclined to take for granted. They have not a very pleasant or attractive occupation, especially in this mining area, where the yield and ash content of refuse is higher than the average.

The Council now operate two fairly new collection vehicles of similar make and size and mechanical breakdowns have been drastically reduced.

For many years all refuse collected in the Urban District has been disposed of in a disused portion of the clay pit at the New Byron Brick Company's Works which are situated immediately outside the boundary of this district at Carr Vale. Two years ago the Council were fortunate in being able to acquire the whole site and thereby safeguard disposal arrangements for many years to come. Subsequently, the Council undertook the demolition of all the buildings on the site, fenced off the northern and eastern boundaries of the excavated areas to prevent unauthorised access and to reduce danger, and arranged for pumping of water from one of the excavated areas to maintain a reasonably safe level and constructed a new access road to the tip away from the residential area of Carr Vale. The tip has been made available to local residents for the disposal of unwanted refuse and articles in accordance with the

terms of the Civic Amenities Act and also to local builders and traders for disposal of waste materials, etc. at reasonable charges.

The Fordson tractor which was purchased in 1964, is used for the levelling and controlling of material deposited at the tip and sludge from the main sawage disposal works is disposed of by burial with the refuse.

Waste Paper Salvage

Throughout the whole of the year the sorting and baling of waste paper and cardboard continued to be carried out in temporary premises at Town End. This site was originally acquired for the construction of a new central depot, but during 1971 the Council prepared plans for providing homes for elderly persons and decided that the new depot should be erected on the industrial site at Limekiln Fields. Progress on these projects was not commenced until 1972. A 5 h.p. electric baling press was purchased in the summer of 1964 when the Town End Farm premises were first brought into use and this equipment has given invaluable service and has enabled greater quantities of paper to be dealt with while restricting the increase in costs. To coincide with the introduction of the refuse collection incentive payment schemes in 1968, a similar scheme to cover the workmen engaged on collection and baling of waste paper and the disposal of refuse was introduced. Sales of waste paper and cardboard during the year ended 31st March, 1972, amounted to 221 tons 2½ cwts. and produced an income of £2,540.17. The results achieved during the year established new records both for tonnage sold and income received.

These results could not have been secured without the willing co-operation of householders and business proprietors in the district and are a further indication of the conscientious work of the public cleansing staff.

Cesspool Emptying

The Council provide a service for emptying cess-pools at those houses not connected to the public sewer and also for the weekly emptying of the few remaining pail closets in the Urban District. This service is now provided by the Council's Engineer's Department.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

During the year the department was involved in the disposal of nine derelict vehicles. A refuse dump where local residents may deposit unwanted articles, etc., for disposal, has been created at the Town End Farm Depot and the refuse tip at Carr Vale is also available.

